## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received that sundry lawless persons, principally persons of color, combined and confederated together for the purpose of opposing by force the execution of the laws of the United States, did, at Boston, in Massachusetts, on the 15th of this month, make a violent assault on the Marshal or Deputy Marshals of the United States for the district of Massachusetts, in the Court House, and did overcome the said officers, and did by force rescue from their custody a per son arrested as a fugitive slave, and then and there a prisoner lawfully holden by the said Marshal or Deputy Marshals of the United States, and other scandalous outrages did commit in violation of law:

Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and those concerned in violating them brought to immediate and condign punishment, I have issued this my Proclamation, calling on all well-disposed citizens to rally to the support of the laws of their country, and requiring and commanding all officers, civil and military, and all other persons, civil or military, who shall be found within the vicinity of this outrage, to be aiding and assisting, by all means in their power, in quelling this and other such combinations, and assisting the Marshal and his Deputies in recapturing the above-mentioned prisoner; and I do especially direct that prosecutions be commenced against all persons who shall have made themselves aider or abettors in or to this flagitious offence; and I do further command that the District Attorney of the United States, and all other persons concerned in the administration or execution of the laws of the United States, cause the foregoing offenders, and all such as aided, abetted, or assisted them, or shall be found to have harbored or concealed such fugitive contrary to law, to be immediately arrested and proceeded with according to law.

[L.s.] Given under my hand and the seal of the Un States, this 18th day of February, 1851. MILLARD FILLMORE.

DAN'L WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM LIBERIA.

The Barque Edgar, which sailed from New York for Liberia, with a company of emigrants, in the early part of October last, has returned, bringing the latest intelligence (7th January, 1851) from the young Republic.

By this arrival we learn that the emigrants b the Liberia packet of July last were doing well, and that general prosperity prevailed throughout the Republic. The authorities of Liberia have succeeded in restoring tranquillity among the adjoining native tribes, who were lately at war; so that the Liberians themselves are not only at peace with the aborigines, but they have been instrumental in spreading the blessing of peace throughout a con-siderable part of benighted Africa, among tribes who, previously to the establishment of the Colony, were almost always at war. The late difficulties tory is occupied by tribes who have long been extensively engaged in the slave-trade, and, as a consequence, have seldom been at peace with the neighboring tribes, but who, having sold their territory to the Government of Liberia, and having by solemn compact placed themselves under the authority and laws of that Government, have been brought to feel the weight of an influence which was not formerly recognised-the influence of moral suasion, backed by the legal enactments of a Government of civilized and christian people; one of the fundamental principles of whose political organization consists in uncompromising hostility to the slave-trade, and who have succeeded in exterminating the horrid traffic from every part of their territory.

During the past year considerable additions have been made, by purchase, to the territory of the Republic, which now exercises political jurisdiction over all the territor—excepting about ten miles of sea-coast—from the mouth of the Shebar river to the northern boundary of the Colony of " Maryland in Liberia," which colony extends its jurisdiction about a hundred miles along the coast; making the was formerly lined with slave baracoons, and whence thousands of slaves were transported to the

Western world.

President Roberts writes : " We have discharged our liabilities to the Chiefs for the Territories of Grand Cape Mount, Sugaree, Manna River, and Soloma. We have yet to meet the payments for two other tracts, and to purchase a small strip bordering on the Shebar, to close our purchases on the northwest, which will require about four thousand dollars. As yet we have received from Mr. Gur-NEY (Samuel Gurney, Esq., of London, who generously subscribed £1,000 towards the purchase of territory) only £500. The remaining £500, he informs me, shall be paid when we shall have purchased the whole of the northwest coast, according

to his original agreement." A new settlement has been formed near Grand Bassa Point, to which, we understand, the name of one of Liberia's warmest friends-Buchanan-has been given; a name worthy to be held in remembrance not only by the citizens of Liberia, but by all who love to cherish the remembrance of noble deeds in the cause of philanthropy.

The PRESIDENT, having received notice from the Chairmen of the Committee on Public Buildings of the Senate and House of Representatives that all of the various plans submitted to their respective committees for the enlargement of the Capitol have been sent to him, has appointed Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, to hear at his office what the authors of those plans may desire to say in their favor.

SPECIE PAYMENTS .- We learn that One Million of Dollars were paid out at the Subtreasury in New York on Saturday last for Mint certificates, under the recent order of the Treasury Department to redeem those certificates to the extent of two millions of dollars.

For the information of persons having friends and relatives connected with the MEXICAN BOUN-DARY SURVEY, we have been requested to state that Mr. SANDFORD (who is at present at Willard's Hotel) has just arrived from El Paso, with despatches from the Commissioner. The persons connected with the Commission were all in good health.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of Mr. SANDFORD's return to communicate with their friends may send their letters to the Department squinst his country." of the Interior prior to the 1st of March, and they will be forwarded.

The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York yesterday with two hundred and eighteen passengers from California. Her news is no later than that reported yesterday from New Orleans.

THE WORLD'S FAIR .- The Commissioners of the Londo Industrial Exhibition have determined to interdict the sale, on the Fair grounds, of all intoxicating drinks. Nothing but light and innocent refreshments are to be permitted, and these will be divided into three classes, which are to consist of sandwiches, pastries, jellies, and ices of all kinds, tes, coff.e. lemonades, &c. The contractors have simulated to supply glasses of water gratis to all visitors who may apply for

A returned California dog has made his appearance at his old home in Burlington, Iowa. He was left at the mines by his master, but by some means has worked his passage back. THE METALS, &c.

As the States of Virginia and Pennsylvania are full to the brim of the dark ores-which are undent T, in his communication which appeared in questionably more to be relied upon as a source of the Intelligencer on the 13th, exhibits permanent wealth than the gold mines of Cali-fornia—we have been surprised at looking over the currency, and though his facts and details afstatistics furnished by the predecessor of Mr. | forded much satisfaction, yet, after finishing the Secretary Corwin. They show that for the year perusal of the article, the natural exclamation ending 30th June, 1849, the imports of iron amounted to \$8,135,875, and the imports of manufactures of iron and steel to \$5,428,934. Thus it will be seen that we annually deprive ourselves of the profit upon upwards of \$13,000,000, and generously throw it into the hands of foreigners. Great Britain comes in for about \$7,000,000 of these imports, the country that charges us a duty of about \$17,000,000 per annum upon our exports of to bacco, the home cost of which does not exceed \$2,000,000. Now that the balance of trade is greatly against us, the operation is simply this: We give our gold for their iron, with the full knowledge that we have a great deal more of the latter than the former. To use a homely phrase. is not this a cut-throat operation? No one advocates high duties; but surely something should be done, and done speedily, to lessen enormous im-

ports of iron. So much on metals. A word as to wool. The imports of this article for the year ending 30th une, 1849, amounted to \$1,177,347; of the value of about \$770,000 came from the Argentine Republic, which country imported from us only about \$170,000 of articles, all told. Now it ap pears to us that if wool were judiciously protected the United States, especially Virginia, would soon grow abundant supplies for all domestic purposes and probably have some left for export, instead of importing large quantities.

We might dilate on the subject of excessive im ports of such articles as we can manufacture and row to an unlimited amount, but argument is not n our line; we leave that to the Representatives of the People, and take leave to say that, if all of them would base their speeches, when the tariff is on the tapis, upon facts and figures, the result of their deliberations would, in our humble opinion, be of greater advantage to the country. Figures do not ie, and arguing against them is injurious to the best interests of all. The book containing the statistics alluded to in this and our previous communication is full of instruction, and every page is full of warnng. The day of reckoning must come, sooner or later; such a day should be averted; " masterly inactivity" will not do in such a case. A MAN OF FACTS.

WHIG NOMINATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

The Rev. JOHN EARLE has received the nomiation for Representative to Congress from the Fourth Congressional district of Virginia. The withal, a true friend to the real honor and interests

Hon. WILLIAM L. Goggin has been unanimously nominated for Congress by a Whig Convention of the Fifth District. The Charlottesville Advocate says that he will be cordially sustained by the entire strength of the Whig party in that district, as the action of the Convention was clearly in response Liberia during the last year; a part of which terri- desire of every part of the district that Mr. Goggin should be the candidate that the name of no other gentleman was presented.

MICHIGAN.

We have received a copy of the Message of Go-

vernor BARRY to the Legislature of Michigan. The Governor estimates the whole redeemable public deb the State at about two millions of dollars above the availa ble resources, and refers to a report of the Auditor General. which shows that this debt will be extinguished by the action of a proposed sinking fund in twenty-four years.

The receipts of the State Treasury for the fiscal year end ing Nov. 30, 1850, were \$429,268, making, with the balance on hand at its commencement, the whole means of the year \$484,715. The expenditures for the same period were \$449,355 40, leaving \$35,360 in the treasury

The expenditures for school purposes during the year were \$43,921. The number of children in the State between four and eighteen years old is 132,324, of whom 110,478 have attended school during the year. The amount paid to the University from the interest fund was \$9,644. The students in the department of arts and sciences were 64, and sea-board extent of the two Governments about six in the medical department were more than 80. The Board of hundred miles, a part of the coast of Africa which Education have contracted for the erection of a suitable edifice for the State normal school for \$15,000, of which \$12,000 have been paid. The building will be completed and ready for the reception of pupils by the 1st March, 1852.

About a column of the Message is devoted to national af fairs. A few extracts will show the spirit in which they are treated

"No State or individual can rightfully interfere to preven the execution of the laws of the Union or of any State. One State may think another State, or the central Governmen may think a particular State, sanctions and adopts injudicious or immoral institutions; but neither may interfere to correct or exterminate the supposed evil, tecause, in its domestic polity and internal regulations, each State is sovereign.

The States of the North may look upon slavery, permitted in the South, as a great mischief or a great sin, or both; but, sovereign themselves, they must respect the sovereignly of their sister States, and refrain from interfering with the institution deprecated. It cannot be regulated or abolished by the free States nor by the central Government; because, be ing a municipal regulation, each State pos-esses entire and ex clusive jurisdiction in legislating upon the subject. Any interference by one State with another, or by the central Gov ernment with any State, upon this or other like subject, would

be a violation of the federal compact."

"If individuals be permitted to declare legislative enactments nugatory, by reason of their alleged immorality, or for other cause, the whole statute book would soon be repealed, or deprived of its general application, by whimsical fancies

and tender consciences.

Should States be conceded a like permission to judge o and overrule acts of the central Government, the uniform and harmonious operations of its laws would be destroyed,

and the most frightful and dire calamities ensue.

The measure of compromise adopted at the last session of Congress, and designed to quiet the unhappy sgitations of the country on the subject of slavery, have been misrepresented and denounced. Fanatics of opposing creeds have avowed the intention of resisting their enforcement, and, in some developments on the subject, and to be fully convinced of the ins'ances, have made demonstration of executing their

manifestations of opposition, come from what source they may, it is the plain and undoubted duty of all to obey and should be to make gold the only legal tender, and silver only deliberations of wisdom and experience; and in the spirit of the Constitution designed to secure the rights of the North and the South. Though we may not approve every provision in detail, we are not therefore relieved from the obligation of to consign it to the crucible, both of which are now done giving them effect. The right to resist, if indeed such a with advantage. This plan has been successfully adopted in right could be named, is futile and destitute of all foundation but the lucubration of disorded mind. Obedience to the laws is inculcated alike by human and divine precept, and will alone give security to life, liberty, and property. It will alone save us from the appalling evils of anarchy; and whoever counsels resistance clearly disregards the best interests of himself and his fellow men, and incurs the guilt of conspiring

CENSUS OF CONNECTICUT, 1850.

Counties.	Popula'n	Hous's	Fam's.	Farms	Shops.	Deaths
Hartford New Haven		11,289			2017/10	1,247
New London Fairfield	51,816	10,87a 8,259 10,795	10,028	2 598	782	1,016 904 903
Windham	31,104 45,249	5,488 8,725	9,261	2,648 3,633	374 518	447 569
Middlesex Tolland			5,322 4,028	THE PASSON	241 242	412 263
	A Secretary of the Control of the Co			3 S 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	

DERUVIAN GUANO, Government importation, now discharging from ship Albany, direct from the Islandby FITZHUGH COVLE,

MESSES. GALES & SEATON: Your correspon "Oh, most lame and impotent conclusion." It is certainly surprising that a writer who seems so well "posted up" on the subject, should have arrived at the conclusion that, under the present circumstance and prospects as regards the precious metals, eilver should be made the sole legal tender, and that gold should only be received and paid at its present or future current depreciated

METALLIC CURRENCY.

T. does not seem to be aware that his proposition involve the adoption of repudiation, on the part of the United States, to the full extent of all the gold coinage issued from the Mint up to this time. This coin has been issued under the authority of laws of Congress, and at a certain fixed value, stamped officially by the United States, and the value of each piece expressed on the face of it. On what principle, then, of equity, justice, or honesty, can the United States ever refuse to receive such coins, so made and so issued by them, at less than their full nominal value? Can there be a more gross violation of national faith than would be exhibited by such refusal? Is there any thing less objectionable in such a course than in the odious doctrine of repudiation? Or rather, is it not actual repudiation in its worst form, extending to and affecting every individual in the United States who is the cossessor of a gold coin received in full confidence of the plighted faith of the nation ? It is unnecessary to waste an argument on this point, as it is to be hoped the day is far distant when the people of the United States will require any one to convince them of the immorality of such a course ; and doubtless your correspondent did not look at the true bearing of his proposition when he suggested it.

Assuming, then, as a fact, which it is to be hoped n one is prepared to deny, that the United States can never to fuse to receive their own coin at its full nominal value, insurnountable difficulties at once present themselves to the adop tion of the suggestion of T. for making silver the only legal

Suppose a law to that effect were passed, and that the dif-

ference in the present standard value between the two metals was five per cent., or, in other words, that as the coins now exist silver bore a premium of five per cent. over gold. the latter no longer being a legal tender between man and man, but still continuing to be such to the United States. Gold locusts, grasshoppers, and crickets. It consists of eight tubes eagles then would be paid in the Treasury in discharge of of large internal capacity, communicating with the true diduties at the value of ten dollars each, but, when once there, gestive stomach, analogous in form and position to the tubes no one would receive them in payment from the United States at that rate, but would insist upon having the siver; and likely, to the pancreas or sweetbresd of man and the mamhow could such a demand be met, except by the Government going into the market and buying it at the above premium, and repeating the operation over and over again, on the whole continued receipt and expenditure of its revenue ? No person, it is to be presumed, supposes that any one would pay a Richmond Whig says that he is a sterling Whig, a single dollar of silver into the Treasury when a currency five lar or lobulated condition, being a step in advance of the simstrong and unwavering friend of the Union, and, per cent. less valuable could be accepted. The only other alternative would be to melt the gold and re-coin it with the needful additional weight to bring it on an equality with silver; and, out of every thousand esgles thus received, to re-coin them into nine hundred and fifty. This, then, would involve a loss to the Government of five per cent. upon the entire outstanding gold coinage; for of course the new and heavier coins would never be paid back to the Treaury until all the old and were among tribes occupying territory which was the action of the Convention was clearly in response light ones had first been exhausted. But the evil would, in brought into the jurisdiction of the Government of to the wishes of the people. So manifest was the all probability, not stop there, if, as is the opinion of many well informed persons who have studied the question, the present difference in the standard value of the two metals is eccasioned, not by a rise of silver, but by a fall in gold, and that it is the beginning of a permanent depreciation in the relative value of the latter, in consequence of the very heavy part of the apparatus, separates the nutrient particles destined supplies from California and Russia; and that this depreciation will annually increase as those supplies continue. Under the operation of this increased depreciation the new issue of the heavier gold coinage alluded to above would soon feel the effect, and that in time would become five per cent. less valuable than silver, and after the old and lighter coinage had all been exhausted by payments into the National again, and the nine hundred and fifty heavy eagles must be distinct that the lecturer was able to show them clearly by a ing coinage. This time the loss would be infinitely greater account of their proceedings as recorded in the Bible, than on the previous occasion, as all the subsequent annual of the punishments of the Egyptians. supply of gold from California would have been added to the The nutrimental organs of an aquatic tree bug, (Nepa sian mines, the depreciation of that metal may extend to external tubular sheath, in which the bristles are contained. twenty, thirty, or even fifty per cent. on its present relative These bristles, after having wounded the plant or animal, this depreciation would be saddled upon the public Treasury, a pump, conveying the fluid into the œsophagus, which transto the full extent of its gold coinage, which will count by mits it to the stomach. hundreds of millions of dollars in a very few years at the pre-

sent rate of annual increase. If it be then asked what is the remedy which should be masterly inactivity." It cannot with certainty be said at present whether the premium which silver now bears is an dental causes, or is connected with certain movements of some of the nations of Europe as regards their silver currency, or whether it is a depreciation of gold in consequence of the heavy supplies from the Pacific, and therefore to be permanent, and even to increase if those supplies continue.

It is at all times a delicate and dangerous experiment tamper with the standard value of the national coin, and it is therefore a matter of congratulation that Congress exhibits no disposition to meddle with the question at the present session. If the heavy yield of gold continues in California, it will be contrary to all previous experience on the subject, for history records various discoveries of the metal which were equally rich and exuberant, but which invariably became exhausted in a few years. Besides this, however, the silver mines of Mexico are now yielding in greatly increased quantity, and if they continue to do so will tend, and will probably succeed in maintaining the proper equilibrum between the necesseity of changing the standard value of either metal before action is attempted. Should such action, however, be enforce the laws in question. They were the result of the a tender for sums below five dollars, depreciating by alloy with gold, and to render it no longer profitable to export it, or England, where the silver coinage is alloyed to the extent of ten per cent, below the standard value, and where it of course circulates freely for all the daily petty wants of life. I have neither the time, nor have you, Messrs. Editors, probably the neither the time, nor have you, Messrs. Editors, probably the feb 3—3taw3m early and late.

Every department will be conducted in an unexceptionable manner, and the Proprietor pledges himself that the American House shall be truly the Traveller's Home.

LEWIS RICE. ten per cent. below the standard value, and where it of course space, to give the strong reasons which exist in favor of such a plan; but they are so obvious that it is to be presumed a plan; Dut they all they will readily occur to your readers.

INVESTIGATOR.

The Charleston Courier states that one of the advantages of the opening of railroad communication into Tennessee is exemplified by the increased facilities of correspondence. The Nashville papers are now received in forty-eight hours; formerly it took seven or eight days to hear from Nashville.

UTICA, (N. Y.) FEBRUARY 18. The citizens of Casanovia have held a meeting in that vil-lage, at which strong Union resolutions were adopted, and Gerritt Smith and his tollowers requested to hold no more in-370,823 63,863 73,442 22,576 3,955 5,761 cendiary meetings in the village.

SPRINGFIELD, (MASS.) FEBRUARY 18. GEO. THOMPSON, the great English abolitionist, has been refused the use of the hall to speak in. There is a strong feeling existing against him, and it is thought he will be com-pelled to leave without speaking.

FROM CALIFORNIA. By way of New Orleans we have accounts from San Francisco to the 15th of January.

The Legislature assembled on the 7th of Janu ary. The Governor's Message is said to be straightforward, sensible document. There had been no election of United States Senator. It is now said that the chances are in favor of electing Democrat.

Healthfulness generally prevailed, and produce of all kinds continued abu

## SMITHSONIAN LECTURES.

Dr. GOADBY resumed the subject of Nutrition in Insects, on Monday evening, with the demonstration of the nutrimental organs of the larve of the Cossus Ligniperda, or goat moth. This creature, unknown in this country, i found abundantly in England and throughout Europe. lives in the caterpillar condition for three years, embe and feeding on the heart of the willow tree. Its salivary glands are of considerable extent, with the addition of a large reserveir bag in connexion with each gland, for the reception and storage of the secretion, which is required to be abundant to enable the insect to act upon and assimilate such food as the heart of a living tree. The nutrimental canal was then emonstrated, and found to possess a crop, a very muscular emach, with its valve of separation from the short intestina canal. The biliary tubuli (or true liver) were also seen, their ducts terminating in the small intestine.

The lecturer stated that the nutrimental organs of caterpilare are formed upon the simplest type of development. this period of its existence, the insect is in a strictly infantile ondition, and bears a closer affinity to the class of worms than to the mature or adult insect; and it is only in the latter or perfect state that we find the full exhibition of the more comlicated apparatus which is characteristic of the class of insects in the articulated sub-kingdom. Feeding upon a totally different kind of food, the beetles, like the lobsters and crabs, are provided with gastric teeth, or teeth placed within the cavity of the stomach.

In a preparation of the crop of a beetle (Duticus Marginalis) four triangular bodies were pointed out and described as the teeth, based upon and supported by a dense bony struc-ture. In the omnivorous Blatta Americana (American cockroach) six teeth, possessing the elements of cutting and grinding teeth, were described, which were supported by bony ubercles and other supporters of a like kind. In these insects another accessory glandular apparatus is found, which is peculiar to them and other leathery winged insects, such as the around the pylorus of fishes, and allied in function, most

The most extensive and perfect development of gastric teeth, and, indeed, of the entire nutrimental apparatus, is found in the locusts and their congeners. In a dissection of the Locusta Viridissima, the salivary glands were seen in a granuwas pointed out and described as the analogue of the first stomach or paunch of the herbivorous quadruped; to this succeeded a round organ of peculiar form, consisting in its inner surface of no less than two hundred and twenty-two teeth, which was clearly demonstrated in a subsequent preparation, the whole being supported by six bones, which were compared to the stretchers of an umbrella. The true digestive cavity receives the food after it has passed the ordeal of these re markable teeth, and by its own gastric fluid and the pancreatic secretion, (these insects in common with the cockroaches possessing the latter glands, ) the food is reduced to a pulp or chyme, and passed into the intestine, where the bile, secreted by the liver, and poured abundantly by its ducts into this to support the body.

In addition to the organs accessory to the nutrimenta function accessible to man and the mammalia, to unaided vision, in man and the mammalia there are innumerable glands so minute as to require a microscope to reveal them. These are found abundantly in the nutrimental organs even of insects, the majority of which, however, are far too minute Treasury, and been re-coined at an expense of five per cent. for demonstration by an oxyhydrogen microscope; but in the large intestine of the domestic cricket they are so large and made still heavier, and be re-coined into only nine hundred, at dissection. A brief history of the powers of mischief delegafurther loss of another five per cent. on the entire outstand- ted to the locusts was also given, and reference made to the

previous outstanding coinage at the rate of forty, fifty, or six- Cinerea,) or water-scorpion, were next exhibited. Subsissing ty millions per annum, on the whole of which the Treasury solely upon fluid aliment, which may be either the sap of equal to their stock therein, respectively, and stockholders in must suffer the above loss. Though it will take some very con- plants or the blood of animals, there is no necessity for gastric siderable time to accomplish it, the probability is, that, if the teeth. The insect possesses two pairs of salivary glands and as the Legislature may see fit to prescribe, as special acts are heavy supply of gold continues from the Californian and Rus- a long attenuated osophagus, which is continuous with the allowable where the object sought is attainable by a general value; and in the mode, as explained above, the whole of move collectedly up and down in the sheath like the piston of

Other insects, provided with a suctorial mouth for procuring fluid food, such as bees, butterflies, and two winged flies, are provided with an internal structure, which may be called applied to the present state of the metallic currency, the an- a pumping stomach. It always contains a small quantity of swer should be, that the proper course at this moment is "a atmospheric air. The insect by relaxing the powerful muscles of its chest relieves the pressure from the air contained in the stomach, which instantly expands, at the same instant appreciation of that metal, arising from temporary and acci- creating a vacuum in the tube which extends from it to the termination of the external oval apparatus. At this moment the fluid food rushes up the tube to a point where a short right-angled tube connects the first with the crop; the contraction of the pumping stomach prevents the food continuing its course towards the sac destined to this function, and drives it into the right-angled tube through a valve into the crop; the valve then closes to prevent regurgitation, and thus, by the alternate dilatation and contraction of this pumping stomach, a plentiful supply of food is obtained. This apparatus was illustrated by a preparation of the nutrimental organs of the flesh-fly, (Musca Carnaria,) in which the salivary glands and liver were found to be of very great extent.

The next lecture in continuation of this course will be de

ivered on Friday of this week. In the last report of Dr. GOADER's lecture there was typographical error, by which the phenomenon of a stomach possessing a double function was ascribed to a bat instead of a rat.

A MERICAN HOUSE, Hanover street, Boston. A The undersigned, having entirely rebuilt and enlarged the above extensive establishment, containing in all about three hundred and fifty rooms, would respectfully give notice that it is now ready for the reception and accommodation of the travelling commonstrate.

An extended notice of the unsurpassed conveniences of this house is deemed superfluous, as the numerous improvements which have been made cannot be properly given in an advertisement. Suffice it to say that no expense has been spared to The furniture was made expressly to order, regardless of

cost, and certain portions of it, especially the drawing-rooms will be found to be of the most beautiful and tasteful manufac ture. The dining-rooms are capacious, and the hours for meals will be so arranged as to suit the convenience of the

FOR SALE, Pecan Plantation, situated seven miles below Vidalia, Louisiana, fronting on the Mississippi river, containing about 1,500 acres, from 200 to 300 acres of which have been under cotton and corn, the residue is heavily timbered, a portion of which is deadened. There is a fine eypress brake sufficient for plantation purposes. The land lies high, and is well adapted to sugar.

The improvements consist of overseer's house, good quarters for negroes, with cook-house, cotton and corn-houses and atabling.

The proprietor, residing in Maryland, will sell this pro The proprietor, residing in Maryland, will sell this property a bargain, and on payments to suit a purchaser, a small cash one only being required. The whole purchase money could be paid by the sale of a portion of the wood. Title indisputable. For particulars of sale apply to S. J. Fletcher, near Pikesville, Baltimore county, Maryland; Washington Jackson & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana; Baker & Little, Natchez, Mississippi.

LADY, who has had experience in teaching, desires to

obtain a situation as teacher in some seminary. She is a graduate of a Northern, institution, and is competent to instruct in the higher English branches, French, Spanish, Drawing, and Painting. Address J. A. H., Box 182, West Troy Post Office, New York.

THE YOUNG WHIGS OF NEW YORK CITY.

At a meeting of the Young Men's General Committee for the city of New York, on Friday evening last, Mr. Erastus Brooks, from the Special Committee to whom was referred Resolutions upon the subject of the election of a SENATOR IN CON-GRESS, respectfully asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and to report a substitute for said resolves:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Con patriotic and intelligent course pursued by the National Whig Administration, its devotion to the "more perfect union" created by the Federal Compact, to principles of justice and domestic tranquillity, to the common defence and the general welfare of the People, eminently entitles it to the confidence and support of every good citizen, and especially of every true

ed, That the measures of Peace and Compron passed by the present Congress, approved by the Whig President, and sustained by all of his constitutional advisers, deserve the support of every friend of the Union and the Constitution, North and South; and that the Whig Party of the Surgician. North and South; and that the Whig Party of the Empire State ought to rally with one heart and one purpose around an Administration so intimately identified with public law, good order, and a satisfactory adjustment of questions of great national difficulty and danger.

Resolved, That it is due to the National Administration with the the White Series I.

that the Whig State Legislature, now in session at Albany, should elect no other than one of its open and avowed friends to the Senate of the United States—a man so clearly cor ted and identified with Union men and Union measures

ted and identified with Union men and Union measures as to leave no room for cavil or doubt as to his principles—one willing to stand upon the record, and before the world, as the friend and defender of the obligations imposed upon all public servants by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Committee, before going into an election of a United States Senator, the Whig members of the Legislature ought to adopt such resolutions, usual to all parties and public bodies, as will show an interest in and a respect for the Whig Chief Magistrate of the nation, himself a favorite son of New York, and in these measures of national compromise, the effect of which as a whole has been to restore peace to the country, and in the observance of which we can alone hope to secure the blessings of "Union and Liberty" to ourselves and our posterity.

These Resolutions were adopted. The first, se cond, and fourth unanimously, and the third by a vote of forty-six in the affirmative and two in the negative.

## PUBLIC MEETING

At a meeting of the citizens of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, held in the court-house in Union-town, on the 28th January, 1851, the following resolutions, reported by Hon. A. TEWART, as chairman of a committee of thirteen, were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, called withou distinction of party, That "the compromise" of the slavery question, as settled by Congress at the last session, ought to be acquiesced in by all good citizens "as the final settlement" of a question alike dangerous to the harmony and integrity of the Union.

2. Resolved, That the "fugitive slave law" is constitu-

tional, and ought to be carried out in good faith.

3. Resolved, That "nullification," or the pretended right
of States or individuals to nullify and resist such laws as they disapprove, is subversive of all law, and, if carried out, must end in rebellion and treason against the Government.

4. Resolved, That we regard the union of the States as "the ark of our safety," and in its defence "we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

JOHN BUTE, President.

JOHN HUSTON, SAM'L GRIFFITH, Vice Presid'ts.

M. W. IRWIN, A. W. BARCLAY,

Major Auguste Davezac died in the city of New ork about ten o'clock on Saturday morning, after short illness of thirty-six hours.

Commander John Marston, who was recently ried by a Naval Court Martial for the loss of the United States sloop-of-war Yorktown, has been fully and honorably acquitted.

INDIANA CONVENTION. The Constitutional Convention of the State o ndiana has concluded its business and adjourned. Amongst the provisions of the new Constitution

which attract most attention are the following: Prohibiting the future immigration of blacks into the State inder the penalty of confiscation of their property and imisonment. This, however, is to be submitted to a separate vote of the people.

The continuance of the State Bank, with branches liable the same. Also, for a free-banking system upon the New York principle. Also, compelling Corporation Stockholder to be individually liable for the debts thereof to an amount other corporations to be individually liable to such an exten

Various Law Reforms are proposed, and the next Legislature is to appoint three Commissioners to simplify the Legal Practice of the State, abolish distinctions between Law and Equity, and (if the Legislature should so direct) modify the Statute Law. Hereafter, also, all the Judges are to be chosen by the people; those of the Supreme Court by general ticket; the Circuit Judges by the several Districts.

Much business of a local character hitherto imposed on the Legislature is henceforth remitted to the County Boards.

The Convention recommend that the vote on the adoption of the new Constitution be taken on the first Monday in August next, but the Legislature has the power of fixing the time. If adopted, the Constitution will go in force on the first day of November, 1851.

## VENEZUELA.

The barque Paez, which arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday, from Porto Cabello, brings advices to the 27th of January. Intelligence had been received from Caraccas announcing the fact that Conress had elected Senor Don Jose GREGORIO MO-NAGAS, brother of the late incumbent, President of the Republic, and that matters passed off quietly, contrary to general expectation. Gen. Monagas received 65 votes, Antonio Guzman 8, Eslaneslar Rendon 7.

INTELLIGENCE FROM CHINA.-By an arrival at Boston intelligence from China to the 5th of October has been received, which represents the state of things in China as quite unsettled and threatening. The rebellion was by no means suppressed, but rather gaining ground. Additional guards were considered necessary for the factories at Canton.

A magnificent Gold Watch has been received in Washngton, as a present by some young men in California to Senator Douglas, author of the bill for the admission of California into the Union. No person was allowed to subscribe a sum exceeding five cents towards the object, and the subscription consisted of \$300. The watch is a hunting case, on one side of which are the arms of the State of Illinoison the reverse those of California .- Sun.

The total amount subscribed towards building the Widow's Home at Cincinnati is upwards of \$13,000. Nearly the whole of this sum has been collected by Dr. SMEAD, the banker, who contributed \$6,000 himself. The Home is to be erected on Mount Auburn, a beautiful eminence in the immediate vicinity of the city.

On the 12th instant, at a meeting in Boston of the stockholders of the Western Railroad, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year . William H. Swift, Josiah Stickney, Robert Campbell, Ed ward Austin, George H. Kuhn. Col. WILLIAM H. SWIFT was subsequently elected President. Col. S. is now the President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, but it is understood will relicquish this office for the Pre-idency of the Western Railroad.

DISTRING CASUALTY.-A little son of Mr. Jacob Wickard, of Cumberland, Md., aged sixteen months, met with a most distressing accident on Friday last. The mother had taken the tea-kettle off and placed it on the front plate of the stave, and resumed her domestic duties-the child inhaled the steam from the spout of the kettle. He lingered until Saturday morning, when death relieved his sufferings. SMITHSONIAN LECTURES.

Dr. GOADBY continued his interesting course of lectures on Friday evening last, and entered upon the investigation of nutrition in the animal kingdom generally, and made especial reference to the modifications of the digestive apparatus as it exists in the class mammalia.

He illustrated the form of the human subject by a transpa rent diagram, and described its structure and function. The four stomachs of the ruminant quadruped were in like manrepresented, and the process of digestion explained. The peculiar apparatus necessary for the trituration of grain in an nimal unprovided with teeth was next described, and illustrated by reference to the gizzard of the domestic poultry. The bat is capable of feeding indiscriminately upon eith flesh or grain, combining in this respect the capabilities of two very distinct animals, viz. the carnivorous and graminivwous varieties. The creature has but one stomach, in form from that of other mammalia, and so arranged that it contains the peculiarities of two very distinct organs. The sophagus is placed nearly in the centre of the largest diamster of this curious digestive cavity, and a line of demarcation is seen a little on one side of the entrance of the œeophagus, separating two very different structures. On one side of the line there is a highly vascular mucus membrane, secreting a gastric juice, and capable of reducing animal food in the same way as the stomach of man, and the carnivorous tribes act upon the like material, while on the other side of the line is found a hard, callous, non-vascular membrane, analogous in form and function to the lining membrane of the gizzard of fowls, and in this part of the stomach grain is triturated. This was illustrated also, by a transparent diagram.

In the higher crustaces, the lobster, crabs, &c., there is a nouth, provided with a pair of strong jaws for cutting the food, and numerous instruments to serve as hands for holding or prehension, and afterwards conveying the food into the outh. The stomach is a very capacious one, composed of a embrane remarkable for its toughness, and supported by a number of bones of considerable density, the who externally by powerful muscles. On slitting it open, the interior is found studded with minute teeth, and in front of the valve of exit of the nutriment. The pyloric valve is composed of three teeth of very large size, and of great strength. Two of these form a pair of powerful molar or grinding teeth, while the third is flat at its base, rounded at its apex, and forms a table on which the food rests while the grinders act upon it, and assist in supplying these teeth, by constantly introducing unmasticated particles between the grinders. The whole arrangement is popularly known as "the lady in the head of the lobster."

Amongst the accessory organs belonging to the nutritive anction, the salivary glands and liver are most promine and important. The liver is almost universally found in the animal kingdom, existing in creatures low in the scale of being, and it makes its appearance long before we find any trace of salivary glands.

Glands of all kinds in the class of insects exist in their implest elementary form, although there are some few exceptions to this rule, and chiefly in connexion with the salivary glands. The saliva, in all animals capable of secreting it, is of great importance in preparing food for the action of the gastric juice secreted by the stomach. It possesses, in all animals, peculiar chemical properties; it destroys any vitality remaining in the food, scalds it, and loosens all its tissues, so that the gastric fluid can readily permeate it, and speedily reduce the mass into a soft pulp. Moreover, it lilutes the food. It is for the purpose of thoroughly insalivating the food that the herbivorous animals chew the cud; for by the slowest careful process of mastication to which the crude grasses are at this time subjected, every particle of the living vegetable is brought into contact again and again with saliva, by means of which the changes already alluded to are effected. To the chemical properties of the saliva we owe hydrophobia from the bite of a dog, or in some cases a cat, neither of them being rabid at the time of inflicting the injury. To the same property may be ascribed the fatal effects resulting from the bite of a rattlesnake; for the dreaded poison which they convey into the wound through the tubular canals of the poison fangs, is nothing more than the salivary secretion ; and the fangs are but the continuation of salivary ducts.

Numerous other analogies were given by the lecturer, in connexion with the curious phenomenon, solely referable to the salivary secretion of the higher animals and of insects, and he concluded with the demonstration and exhibition of the salivary glands of a vegetable-feeding caterpillar-the Cossus Ligniperda. The remainder of the subject was referred to the lecture of this evening.

Two Sicilies has issued a decree allowing the importation of cheese free of duty into the Island of Sicily for one year from the 1st of January last to 31st December, 1851.

MISSING VESSEL.-The barque Victor, Clark, from Liverpool, has arrived at Baltimore. She has had a passage of over ninety days, and unessiness was felt for her safety.

PUBLIC SPEAKING .- "I never," says Pope, "could speak in public. And I don't believe, if it was a set thing, I could give an account of any story to twelve friends together, though I could tell it to any three of them with great pleasure. When I appeared for the Bishop of Rochester, on his trial, though I had but ten words to say, and that on a plain point, (how that Bishop spent his time when I was at Bromley,) I made two or three blunders in it, notwithstanding the row of lords, which was all I could see, were mostly of my acquaint-

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY. -The Frankfort Commonwealth gives the particulars of a horrible tragedy, enacted near Ow-enton, which resulted in the death of both parties, Abner Estes and his brother in-law B. Estes—both leaving wives and children. They had quarrelled, and the former had gone over to his brother in-law's house and proposed a reconciliation, when no sooner had consent been given than he commenced a furious assault with a knife. He was repulsed, but came again to the attack, and soon the bloody deed was ended. Abner was shot three times, and was found dead next morning in an open field. The other was mortally stabled and died soon after. Abner was desperate and dissolute; the other, orderly and respectable.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN VIEW OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.—The subscriber offers for sale "Evermay," the residence of the late Lewis Grant Davidson, situated on the extreme right of the Heights of Davidson, situated on the extreme right of the Heights of Georgetown. The dwelling-house comprises every advantage of structure and position most desirable in a private residence. It is substantially built of brick, is two-stories high, with neatly finished garrets, and has four large rooms on each floor, separated by a central and spaci us passage, running north and south the whole length of the house, together with wing for kitchen, servants' rocm, pantry, &c.; stables, carriage house, cow shed, dairy, gardener's house, and other offices, all of brick, attached. The lot covers an area of twenty acres and more, which is now under fine cultivation, as orchard, garden, grass fields, and woodlands, and is divided from Kalersmathe former residence of Joel Barlow and of the late Col. Homeford by Rook creek. The house faces the south, and is located on a lofty eminence, commanding a panorams of the extenthe former residence of Joel Barlow and of the late Col. Homford by Rock creek. The house faces the south, and is located on a lofty eminence, commanding a panorams of the extensive and beautiful prospect in front, while it embraces in the rear a delightful northern view, of which the entire range of the heights west is perhaps deprived. That portion of the grounds which lies immediately in front of the dwelling forms a slope or natural terrace not only very agreeable to the eye, and susceptible of the highest embellishment, but, on account of the fertility of the soil and the excellent exposure, admirably adapted to horticultural purposes, to which it has for a series of years been profitably applied. The proximity of this situation to the metropolis and its ample accommodations, combining all the comforts of a rural seat with the facilities of a town residence, (the city, churches, schools, markets, and other resorts of business being at a short distance,) present a rare opportunity to foreign ministers, members of the Cabinet or of Congress to secure an elegant and commodious abode upon satisfactory terms. It is now occupied by the Hon. H. Bosch Spencer, Minister from Belgium, and has been recently thoroughly repaired.

Also, a farm of 723 acres of land in Montgomery county, Maryland, at the distance of about eight miles from Georgeoven, now occupied by Robert G. Davidson. Hon, it is a

Also, a farm of 723 acres of land in Montgomery county, Maryland, at the distance of about eight miles from Georgetown, now occupied by Robert G. Davidson. Upon it is a valuable stone quarry, now worked by Mr. Offutt, within about a mile and a half of the Chesapeske and Ohio Canal. The land is kind and susceptible of easy improvement. It is divided into three parcels, and will be sold if so desired. Also, the following lots, all in Beall's addition to Georgetown, viz. Parts of lots Nos. 173 and 174, fronting 90 feet on Green street and 100 feet on Olive street; part of lots 15 and 16, fronting 40 feet on Washington street; lots 107 and 110, each fronting 60 feet on Beall street, with the houses thereon. And 1,500 acres of land in Hardy county, Virginia, on Abraham's creek, about twenty miles distant from Morefield.

For price and further information apply to the subscriber, in Georgetown, or to Samuel G. Davidson, attorney at law, Washington.

W. REDIN,

REDIN,

REDIN,

REDIN,

REDIN,

REDIN. feb 12—2aw6w Trustee and attorney for the heirs.

WILLIAM B. WEBB.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. PRACTICES in the several courts of the District, attend to private collections, conveyancing, &c., and to the resecution of claims before Congress and the several De-